



**International Journal of Humanities & Social Science Studies (IJHSSS)**

A Peer-Reviewed Bi-monthly Bi-lingual Research Journal

ISSN: 2349-6959 (Online), ISSN: 2349-6711 (Print)

Impact Factor: 6.8

Volume-XI, Issue-V, September 2025, Page No. 98-108

Published by Scholar Publications, Sribhumi, Assam, India, 788711

Website: <http://www.ijhsss.com>

DOI: 10.29032/ijhsss.vol.11.issue.05W.136



---

## **Role of Rural Local Governments in Addressing Human Security: Case Study of Muthugapatti Village, Tamil Nadu**

**Dr. S. Parthiban**

*Asst. Prof, Dept. of Politics and Public Administration, University of Madras, Chennai, India*

**Dr. M. Venkataraman**

*Professor, Department of National Security Studies, Central University of Jammu,*

**Dr. I. Hiller Armstrong**

*Asst. Prof, Dept. of Defence and Strategic Studies, University of Madras, Chennai, India*

**M. Karthikeyan**

*Research Scholar, Dept. of Political Science, Madras Christian College, Chennai, India*

---

Received: 01.08.2025; Accepted: 22.09.2025; Available online: 30.09.2025

©2025 The Author(s). Published by Scholar Publication. This is an open access article under the CC BY license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>)

---

### **Abstract**

Human security is a fairly recent concept dating back to the mid-1990s when the United Nations Human Development Report (UNDP) came up with a new paradigm explaining the importance of security for the humans apart from the State. Since then, state actors have imbibed this concept into their understanding of security as one of 'human centric' in nature and have also given a constitutional backing for its implementation. In India, constitutionally-empowered rural local self-governments ('Panchayats') with extensive powers govern rural areas, which contain 3/4<sup>th</sup> of the country's total population. Panchayats, being grassroots level governments that are in the closest proximity to the public, are essential in ensuring Human Security of the citizens. This article takes an in-depth approach to explore how proactive leadership and able governance of local government institutions can address human security issues at grassroots level through a case study of the village of Muthugapatti in the Namakkal District of Tamil Nadu. This is done first by conceptualizing human security issues and then analyzing the initiatives taken by the Village Panchayat along different aspects of human security issues using a wide range of primary data collected through field study.

**Keywords:** Human Security, Local Government, Participatory Democracy, Good Governance, Panchayats.

---

### **Introduction**

The transformation of security from one of state centric to that of human centric is a fairly recent phenomenon dating back to the end of Cold War when the thought process of understanding security took a paradigm shift. It was in 1994 precisely when the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) came up with its own clarification and emphasis on human security and the focus thereafter came to be guided by this

*Role of Rural Local Governments in...* S. Parthiban, M. Venkataraman, I.H. Armstrong & M. Karthikeyan framework. It dealt on the basic needs of human beings and gave a new meaning that unless these needs are met with, the meaning of security is farce.

It is in this regard that large democratic countries like India started paying more attention and taking human centric actions that came to be defined as the essence of good governance. The Indian constitutional amendment acts - 73rd and 74<sup>th</sup> - provided necessary glue by way of adopting decentralized form of government through which the needs of humans could best be realized. And since then, several states in India started implementing the amendment act wherein governance mechanisms became decentralized at the grassroots through a three-tier framework - district, taluk and village levels. By this method it was perceived that people's direct participation in decision-making and inclusive development could be made possible by giving greater power and accountability to the elected representatives at the village local government institutions, known as Panchayats. This article is an attempt to unravel the extent to which human security parameters have been realized through this mechanism of decentralized governance taking the case of Muthugapatti village Panchayat at Namakal district of Tamil Nadu.

### **Conceptual Framework**

The focus of human security is 'people' as against the traditional notion of states thus pinning down the concept of security in terms of individuals than states. In fact, threats of various dimensions have been evolving in the past contributing to questioning the traditional notion of security that was and has been focused primarily on national security. However, notwithstanding the threats that come across from neighborhood and distant places the nature of such threats has now evolved from within and thereby altered our very understanding of security. In other words, internal threats apart - ethnic or group conflicts, civil wars, insurgency, terrorism etc. threats to the very survival of human beings due to lack of resources to meet basic human needs have become numerous. Such types of threats have mushroomed owing to several factors notable among which is the issue of livelihood concerns in terms of jobs, environmental degradation or 'depletion' of which has contributed to deaths, unsustainable migration, joblessness, societal unrest and a complete wiping out of some communities who have for so long depended on the environment for their very survival. Hence security as a concept has changed to one of "human" as it basically revolves around them. Although several arguments have been put forward against the increasing securitization of socioeconomic concerns, it is the human security that provides the "moral fiber for many foreign policies, state actions, and international interventions".

The United Nations at its 60th session in 2005 in adopted the World Summit outcome on the concept of human security (A/RES/60/1) and noted,

"...We recognize that all individuals, in particular vulnerable people, are entitled to freedom from fear and freedom from want, with an equal opportunity to enjoy all their rights and fully develop their human potential. To this end, we commit ourselves to discussing and defining the notion of human security..."

Therefore, human security as a concept transcends the narrow, traditional view of state security to one of encompassing security of individuals and communities. This invariably incorporates notions of self-rule and shared-rule besides being economically self-sufficient

*Role of Rural Local Governments in...* S. Parthiban, M. Venkataraman, I.H. Armstrong & M. Karthikeyan and in which basic material needs such as food, shelter and clothing are met and in which human dignity, including meaningful participation in the life of the community can be realized.

## **The Concept of Good Governance**

The term governance in the normal parlance is usually applied to the various methods and procedures employed to regulate the affairs of whatever that is being addressed such as – company, an institution, a firm or even a state. In the context of the state, it refers to the government that is supposed to govern the entire country. Of late the understanding has taken a prescriptive role in the form of how such methods and procedures need to be followed and implemented. So, merely having established procedures for governing isn't enough; more needs to be done to ensure that the implementation part is 'good' enough. Hence governance has got an expanded scope to add what is called "good governance" that entails certain factors or pillars, which if practiced would ensure effectiveness of governance. The literature provides umpteen definitions of good governance with emphasis on both the political and economic aspects.

This research looks at good governance as management of public and private affairs by both the individuals and state institutions in a manner that individuals participate in decision making to air their grievances that can be addressed with the consent of all. It also entails efficient allocation of available resources to all stake holders. In this effort it is important that other stake holders are taken into account by way of collaboration to bring about a holistic development. This will ensure that social and economic issues that pervade developing societies can be tackled effectively.

## **Brief Profile of Muthugapatti**

**Location:** Muthugapatti is located in Tamil Nadu, in the district of Namakkal in Erumaipatti Block Senthamangalam Taluk.

**Population:** The total population of Muthugapatti village is 6,972 people, with 3,436 males and 3,536 females.

**Household Details:** The village has a total of 650 households, out of which 530 belong to the Adidravidar community, 80 households belong to the Arundhadiyar community, 40 households belong to the Scheduled Caste, and 2,013 households belong to other castes.**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

**Livelihood and Occupation:** The households in Muthugapatti village are involved in various livelihood activities. Around 400 households are involved in agricultural activities, and approximately 600 households depend on agriculture and allied activities. There are 1,000 households that depend on daily wages, 100 households that rely on self-employment, and 1,800 households that are dependent on the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS). There are also 340 households in the village that fall below the poverty line.

**Types of Houses:** In Muthugapatti village, there are 23 thatched households, 998 tiled households, 102 households constructed through government schemes, and approximately 1,540 terraced houses.

**Literacy Rate:** Out of the total population, 5,817 people in Muthugapatti village are literate. Among them, 3,161 are male and 2,656 are female. The total literacy rate of Muthugapatti

village is 75.88%. The male literacy rate is 84.45%, while the female literacy rate is 67.7%. Sex Ratio of Muthugapatti Village -Census 2011 As per the Census Data 2011 there are 1037 Femals per 1000 males out of 8475 total population of village. There are 940 girls per 1000 boys under 6 years of age in the village.

### **Major Human Security Issues in Muthugapatti**

The realization of human security issues is a challenging task indeed as it involves uplifting people from the various problems they have been facing for a long period. Essentially, it is a top-down approach as without political dynamism and role any changes at the grass root level will be futile. And political role is accomplished by way of effective leadership whose efficiency is demanding enough to take proactive steps keeping in mind the ground realities and building trust from among the wider population. Otherwise, one cannot expect the benefits to reach the bottom-most segment of the society. Indeed, people's participation is also vital to address the human security challenges that they face. In Muthugapatti village, human security problems range from caste-based conflicts to poor infrastructural development and hence a combination of politics and economic development.

One of the common human security issues witnessed in traditional and divided societies like Tamil Nadu is that of threat to very survival. Caste-based divisions break the very fabric of the society and such divisions are more visible in villages than in cities. Here in Muthugapatti village too there have been frequent caste-based conflicts recurring. The village consists of three dominant castes besides others. Such divisions and conflicts have hindered prospects of development in the village for long. The income level of the villagers is negligible requiring steps to provide sources of revenue for the people to manage their day-to-day livelihood. Besides, there is a need for greater awareness on the various government sponsored schemes extended to the people and policy measures taken by the government to support the welfare of people so that there can be better utilization and benefits realized. Other pressing issues confronting the villagers is about clean drinking water supply, provision of adequate number of schools for children along with increase in student ratio; transport facilities; and health related issues. The following section analyzes the measures taken by the Village Panchayat to address some of these pressing security challenges.

### **Measures taken by the Village Panchayat**

As noted above Muthugapatti village is prone to communal clashes over control of major economic assets and due to this the state government has clamped the village under curfew several times. It was observed during the field study of the village that land encroachments and provision of water supply for drinking and irrigation purposes were withheld by the dominant community thereby causing enormous difficulty to all. To prevent such clashes from further aggravating the village Panchayat has taken proactive measures by way of installing CCTV cameras in and around the Panchayat<sup>1</sup>. In order to

*Role of Rural Local Governments in...* S. Parthiban, M. Venkataraman, I.H. Armstrong & M. Karthikeyan  
instill a sense of ownership upon the people of Muthugapatti the financial cost for the purchase of CCTV cameras was raised from among the people, which is a notable step taken by the village Panchayat leadership. Besides a new watch tower for the police has been constructed at the centre of the village funded by the Panchayat office to monitor the activities<sup>1</sup>. Enquiries with common people revealed that both the watch tower and the CCTV cameras have served to be a deterrent factor and crimes have reduced largely. It is seen to be one of the significant steps taken towards ensuring personal and community security.

Revenue generation for the purpose of providing economic security is the other facet examined in the field study. It should be underlined here that appreciable work has been taken by the village Panchayat to uplift the economic life of the people. The traditional sources of revenue for Muthugapatti village have been from taxing, licensing revenue, funds allocated by the State Finance Commission funds and such others. These are utilized for the day-to-day support activities. Fundraising from the villagers for the development of their felt needs is also undertaken. It brings people together beyond their differences in religion and caste for the betterment of their village. This not only leads to development but also creates a sense of ownership among the villagers towards their own community. In order to reduce financial burden to provide developmental activity the Muthugapatti village Panchayat has actively involved itself in alliance with "Kathir Trust", which is a welfare trust of members representing various communities that supports the village Panchayat in solid waste management. The logistics for cleaning the solid wastes in the village is undertaken by the welfare trust thereby reducing the financial burden. The solid wastes collected are in turn recycled to generate revenue for the village people who stand to benefit from it in a big way. The collected plastic is compressed into plastic blocks are sold for construction roadways; this also contribute for own source revenue of the village.

Besides, a seminar was conducted to assist women in the Panchayat who wish to pursue self-employment and acquire loan support through a social enterprise "Rande" with the help of Mission Samriddhi. While loans were given to women to empower them and economically support them the return of the loans taken from the bank by the women was conceived by way of establishing a shop within the Panchayat's premises to market the products made by women or groups of women who have received the loan assistance, with plans to transform the store into a commercial complex. This development presents an opportunity for the livelihoods for more than 20 SHGs to improve thereby enhancing their economic security.

Another dimension of tackling human security issues is by way of integrating with stakeholders and establishing collaborative mechanisms that can bring about holistic and sustainable development. In this regard collaboration between the Muthugapatti Panchayat and Mission Samriddhi, which is a social enterprise that supports several clusters of development projects across India, has been established. Mission Samriddhi has identified eight districts in the state of Tamil Nadu namely: Namakkal, Karur, Chengalpattu, Dharmapuri, Kanchipuram, Erode, Cuddalore, and Villupuram. From among the eight districts one Panchayat head is appointed to coordinate all the eight districts and through them five nearby Panchayats are selected. For the district of Namakkal the President of the Muthugapatti Panchayat Council is appointed as the coordinator. As a result, the Panchayat Council gathers the details of every individual

*Role of Rural Local Governments in...* S. Parthiban, M. Venkataraman, I.H. Armstrong & M. Karthikeyan living in the Panchayat to identify government schemes that may be extended to people. For example, the government of India provides various schemes for the different types of disability they suffer from to receive concessions but the public may only be aware of only few of them such as wheelchairs and health camps. Also, there are many programs to encourage employment such as employment reservation, homes, health insurance scheme, marriage assistance, and maintenance allowance etc., offered by the government, which people are not fully aware of. Hence due to the lack of awareness about the programs and schemes offered by the government the funds allocated for the purpose remains unutilized and diverted to other sectors. However, due to the collaboration with Mission Samridhhi all programs and schemes that are in place are now made accessible to the people in rural areas.

Training programmes like scientific cultivation of milky mushroom are given to Self Help Groups (SHG) that are identified as most vulnerable economically and for which space and equipment's for cultivation is provided by the village Panchayat. This has helped the SHGs to generate revenue. All these initiatives were personally taken up by the Panchayat President who had attended training programs in mushroom cultivation. Another development activity undertaken by Muthugapatti village Panchayat worth mentioning is facilitating logistics for school going children. Along this line a bus stop was constructed under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), an Act that was passed by the Government of India in 2005 under which 100 days of guaranteed wage employment is given to each rural household annually to do unskilled work. The Muthugapatti Panchayat effectively utilized this programme to construct a bus stop with the help of people who got benefitted from this. The cost for the construction of the bus stop was borne by donor agencies.

### **Tackling Health Issues**

Health - physical, mental and social- is the fundamental aspect of Human Security which serves as the base that enables human beings to pursue their goals. UNDP 's definition of human security encompasses health security, i.e., "relative freedom for disease and infection" Ensuring the physical well-being of human beings is pivotal to any administration that hopes to address the issues of human security.

With regards to **health**, some notable action was taken by the Panchayat particularly during the Covid Pandemic. The initiatives taken are as follows:

- Providing masks for the children in Muthugapatty through public schools.
- Distribution of vegetables at market price for the people of Muthugapatty village at the door step during the pandemic.
- To protect the lives of the people and to create awareness about natural medicine during the shortage of vaccines, herbal packets containing 9 different types of herbs packed by women as part of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Act (MGNREGA) were prepared and distributed to every house hold in the Panchayat through the respective ward members.

The Muthugapatti panchayat collects 1.5 tons of garbage per day, but lack of awareness among the public has resulted in environmental pollution due to the mixing of biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste. Field visit observation revealed that as part of Solid Waste Management initiative to keep the village environment secure the

Panchayat took steps to petition the district collector and obtained Namakkal district's first microbiological park to convert compostable waste into microbial growing compost. Thus a micro composting centre has been created in the outskirts of the village. The Panchayat has also requested power generation devices to grind plastic bags and mix them to lay tar road and has received a positive response from the government. Besides, secondary bins have been put up in all the streets in the Panchayat. That apart the Panchayat took efforts to transform a garbage hill area into a nursery garden center that produces various types of saplings for distribution in Namakkal district. This has prevented not only environmental degradation but has helped convert the land into productive use to maintain a clean environment. This initiative earned recognition from the district collectorate. Also, door to door collection of wastes and separating them into degradable and non-degradable wastes have been arranged through vehicles that were purchased from donor agencies. To prevent public health problems caused by dumping garbage in important junctions and roadsides more than 50 garbage bins have been installed in Muthugapatti Panchayat raised and funded by donors. This initiative aims to prevent dogs from scavenging in these areas and to promote a cleaner and healthier environment in the community.

### **Personal Security Initiatives**

The right to education is a crucial element of personal security within the broader framework of human security. Education empowers individuals with knowledge, skills, and awareness, enabling them to protect themselves, participate in society, and improve their overall well-being, thus enhancing their personal security. In India right to education as a fundamental Right not only ensures that children are educated but also helps them hone their skills and enhances scope for employment. Even though educational infrastructure is provided by the state and central government, the monitoring of the education standards is a humongous task especially in such diverse country like India. The quality and standard of the education can be most effectively monitored by the Local Self Governments and the village Panchayat Presidents. In this regard Muthugapatti village Panchayat has conducted several campaigns where the President, ward members, Vice President, SHG members, secretary and teachers have involved themselves in a door-to-door campaign wearing school uniforms, to create awareness about the 'school management committee', and to ask them to take part in it.

The Right to Education Act of 2009 established the School Management Committee (SMC), which is crucial in establishing accountability in India's educational system, particularly in Government institutions. The SMC is envisioned under the Act as a decentralized governance mechanism that gives them the Authority to maintain tabs on how the schools operate and regulate along with how the school grants are utilized. Muthugapatti village has conducted several intensive trainings cum awareness programs for the parents and the teachers of the village panchayat in order disseminate the importance of a vibrant School Management Committee (SMC). As a result, at present the village Panchayat has one of the most active and vibrant SMCs. This has paved the way for the parents of the village Panchayat to take part in school activity thereby ensuring quality education.

The field visit also revealed the numerous steps taken by the Panchayat to improve educational quality of primary and secondary schools under its administrative control. An effort towards this end is by way of enrolling Panchayat President's children in the

*Role of Rural Local Governments in...* S. Parthiban, M. Venkataraman, I.H. Armstrong & M. Karthikeyan  
government school in order to send a positive message to the community about the quality of education provided by the school.

The involvement of NGOs, social activists and the public in supporting this initiative is also encouraging. This collaboration can help bring additional resources and expertise to the schools and help create a more supportive and engaged community for all round education. It is worth to note that the quality of mid-day meals provided in government schools, as part of Tamil Nadu Government's Midday Meal Scheme, has been fixed through the school management committee and ward members. Good nutrition is important for children's overall health and well-being, and can also have a positive impact on their learning outcomes.

Overall, these initiatives have the potential to make a positive impact on the education and well-being of children in the community. It is important to continue to monitor and evaluate their effectiveness, and to make any necessary adjustments to ensure that they are meeting their intended goals.

### **Addressing Community Security issues**

Land encroachments are a common phenomenon witnessed in rural villages. Besides working against development activities such encroachments also go to polarize communities thereby affecting development. Encroachments in Muthugapatti village largely owes to self-interest of some business people who were shielding themselves in the name of caste. The village Panchayat President took efforts to sensitize people on the need to remove such encroachments which have so far been an obstruction to the construction of bore wells for drinking and irrigation purposes. The paradox is that the village is suffering from water shortage on the one hand while on the other hand illegal encroachments of the public lands and installing of the bore wells in the encroached land has led to commercialization of water. Therefore, the encroachments of land were taken back by the Panchayat and water commercialization has been stopped.

Likewise, the Panchayat President with the help of the village people was able to reacquire the illegally encroached land by the local quarry in the village. This act was only possible due to the people's support who gathered beyond the ideas of caste polarisation. In those reacquired land the village panchayat under MGNREGA have planted 1500 saplings in nearly around 50 cents of land and field visit has revealed that those barren lands have been converted into a grove. These saplings have been planted in a scientific manner that this place would turn into a forest, in not more than three years. Such measures taken by the village Panchayat President has not only ensured community security but has also holistically paved way for ensuring environmental security.

The Muthugapatty village is known for its violent conflicts and crimes delinquency due to caste discrimination that runs deep in its culture. It is observed that some people are actively involved in creating unrest in the village, and the situation is not just due to the activities of a few individuals but is also influenced by various socio-economic factors.

Several Lockdowns and curfews were imposed in the village Panchayat by the government in order to control the violence that has occurred in the past. It is found that there are around 18 caste groups in the village and the conflict takes place among the two or three dominant caste groups. The field visit also brought to light the reason for the contest for local body election as village Panchayat President by the incumbent, who not

only won the election and took over the role of Panchayat President but also used the platform to sensitize the village people on the ill-effects of caste-based polarization which was so long affecting his village and educating them on the functions of Panchayat and prioritizing the needs of the community. He mobilized people to remove the encroachment and was successful in saving the public property. The dominant community did not support the encroachers despite belonging to the same caste, but instead, they supported the Panchayat. Encouraged by this success, the President moved on to the next encroachment issue, which involved a blue metal quarry owner who had illegally extended his activities to nine acres. Subsequently the land was vacated, and the public property worth Rs 10 crore was saved for the Panchayat.

The land was then used for waste management yard and organic manure preparation shed, which required significant investment. This demonstrates that the incumbent leadership is willing to confront illegal activities and stand up against powerful interests, regardless of their caste or social status.

It can be noted that the vision of the Panchayat President have led to improvements in the village, attracting the attention of NRIs and donor agencies. As a result, funds have been poured into the development activities of the Panchayat. The financial support acquired from donor agencies were managed through the trust called "Kathir Welfare Trust" whose members, as noted earlier, were representatives from all 18 caste groups and political parties as trustees. With the trust money it was possible to establish significant infrastructure and to keep the village clean and neat.

The Muthugapatti Panchayat pays monthly rentals of nearly Rs.28,000 every month to the 'Kathir Welfare Trust'. The trust provides the Panchayat vehicles that were donated by the NRI donors, for collecting waste from the village. The rentals given by the Panchayat is used by the government to run Panchayat schools where several activities such as Silambam, Yoga, Vocational training and 2nd and 3rd language learning for the school children are undertaken.

What is noteworthy is the move to appoint representatives of the trust from all caste groups and political parties as trustees in the 'Kathir welfare trust', which reflects the commitment to inclusivity and consensus-building. This approach has not only helped manage the funds effectively but has also fostered a sense of ownership and responsibility among different groups, leading to greater participation in the development process.

The success of the village's development has not gone unnoticed by the state government's line departments, who selected this Panchayat to carry out some of their schemes. This recognition reflects the success of the Panchayat's effective leadership and ability to attract resources and create a collaborative and inclusive governance model.

### **Conclusion:**

From the field study and analysis, it can be inferred that the Muthugapatti Panchayat has taken various initiatives and implemented innovative ideas to address different aspects of human security issues such as economic, health, environmental, and social security. The successful implementation of initiatives like the Micro Composting Centre and the Landfill into Nursery Garden showcases the Panchayat's commitment to environmental sustainability. Similarly, the initiatives taken during the COVID-19 pandemic, such as the distribution of vegetables and herbal packets, highlight the Panchayat's focus on health

*Role of Rural Local Governments in...* S. Parthiban, M. Venkataraman, I.H. Armstrong & M. Karthikeyan security. The Panchayat's collaboration with NGOs like Kathir Welfare Trust, a local community organization in various developmental activities further underline how non-governmental organizations can help in mobilizing resources from the people of Muthugapatti and foster the necessary community participation for development and able governance.

The Panchayat President Arul Rajesh's approach to addressing caste polarisation and socio-economic factors that contribute to unrest in the village has helped in creating a harmonious and secure environment in the Panchayat that is conducive for community co-operation in development. His leadership has led to improvements in the village's infrastructure, including waste management and organic manure preparation facilities. Arul Rajesh's success in attracting external funds and recognition from the state government reflects his effective leadership. Overall, Muthugapatti village Panchayat depicts a hopeful example of how dedicated leadership and a commitment to ethical and inclusive governance and collaboration with various community stakeholders can drive sustainable development and effectively ensure human security of the people.

### **Acknowledgement**

This article is part of the research project funded by RUSA 2.0 (Theme 3, Group 7) at the University of Madras. We are grateful for the support of RUSA and University of Madras.

### **References**

1. United Nations General Assembly. (1993, January 1). 60/1. *2005 World Summit Outcome* (n.d.-b). <https://docs.un.org/en/A/RES/60/1>
2. United Nations. (1993, January 1). *Human Development Report 1993*. Human Development Reports. <https://hdr.undp.org/content/human-development-report-1993>
3. Werthes, S. (2021). Human security in practice: Canadian and Japanese experiences. *Trier*.
4. [https://www.academia.edu/2021263/Human\\_security\\_in\\_practice\\_Canadian\\_and\\_Japanese\\_experiences](https://www.academia.edu/2021263/Human_security_in_practice_Canadian_and_Japanese_experiences)
5. Weiss, T. G. (2000). Governance, good governance and global governance: Conceptual and actual challenges. *Third World Quarterly*, 21(5), 795–814. <https://doi.org/10.1080/713701075>
6. Nanda, V. P. (2005). The “Good governance” concept revisited. *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 603(1), 269–283. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0002716205282847>
7. Keping, Y. (2017). Governance and Good Governance: A new framework for Political analysis. *Fudan Journal of the Humanities and Social Sciences*, 11(1), 1–8. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40647-017-0197-4>
8. Kaldor, M., Martin, M., & Sabine Selchow. (2007). Human Security: A New Strategic Narrative for Europe. *International Affairs (Royal Institute of International Affairs 1944-)*, 83(2), 273–288. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4541698>
9. Thomas, C. (2001). Global governance, development and human security: exploring the links. *Third World Quarterly*, 22(2), 159–175. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01436590120037018>

10. *Human security challenges in India* | *The National Bureau of Asian Research (NBR)*. (n.d.). <https://www.nbr.org/publication/human-security-challenges-in-india/>
11. *GRAM PANCHAYAT DEVELOPMENT PLAN CAMPAIGN*. (2022). Gpdp.nic.in. [https://gpdp.nic.in/PPC/planPlusReport.html?year=2022-2023&OWASP\\_CSRFTOKEN=RZY8-HS4E-GX5U-NGGP-CDR3-QW0F-Q3FC-I9GN](https://gpdp.nic.in/PPC/planPlusReport.html?year=2022-2023&OWASP_CSRFTOKEN=RZY8-HS4E-GX5U-NGGP-CDR3-QW0F-Q3FC-I9GN)
12. *Census Report* | *National Portal of India*. (n.d.).
13. <https://www.india.gov.in/my-government/documents/census-report>
14. HOMOLAR, A. (2015). Human security benchmarks: Governing human wellbeing at a distance. *Review of International Studies*, 41(5), 843–863. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/26359028>